



A NEW MEMBRACID FROM TRINIDAD.

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(Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory of Cornell University.)

Through the courtesy of Mr. Chris E. Olsen, of Maspeth, L. I., I have been permitted to examine a series of specimens of this very interesting new species belonging to the genus *Stegaspis* Germ. of the family Membracidae.

No species have been assigned to this genus since 1858* and indeed the standing of the genus has been considered more or less doubtful. The genus was erected by Germar in 1835† and accepted by Amyot and Serville in their work in 1843.‡ Fairmaire in 1846,§ however, claimed that the characters assigned to this genus by Germar were (in the case of the absence of a hollowing out above the scutellum) incorrect, and (in the foliaceous pronotum) insufficient for generic rank and he therefore sunk all of the species of *Stegaspis* known at that time in the genus *Lycoderes* Germ. Later, however, Walker|| and Stal¶ both recognized the genus and with our present knowledge of the group it seems advisable to accept it, at least tentatively, for convenience in systematic study.

The genus is close to *Lycoderes* Germ. and differs from that genus in that the pronotum in *Stegaspis* is more foliaceous, is less hollowed out above the scutellum and in the fact that the anterior elevation of the pronotum is never bilobed.

The characters of the genus may be briefly summarized as follows:

* *Vide* Walker, List Homoptera, British Museum Supplement, p. 165.

† Germar, Ernst Friedrich, Species Membracidum Musei Germari et dispositio generum Membracidum. Silb. Revue entom. 1835. Tome III, 223-261 pp., et suppl., 307-311 pp.

‡ Amyot, Charles Jean Baptiste and Serville, Audinet, Histoire Naturelle des Insectes—Hemipteres, Paris, 1843, p. 533, Genus 422.

§ Fairmaire, Leon, Revue de la tribu des Membracides. Annales de la Societe entomologique de France, 1846, Ser. 2, Tome IV, p. 522.

|| Walker, Francis, List Hom. Brit. Mus. 1851, p. 634.

¶ Stal, Carolus, Hemiptera Fabriciana. Kongl. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar, Stockholm, 1869, Band VIII, No. 2, p. 54.

Pronotum very foliaceous and laterally flattened, recalling the genus *Membracis*; the anterior elevation extended forward before the head and projecting more or less upward, never bilobed; very little hollowed out above the scutellum; posterior process well developed, extending backward at least as far as center of body but not reaching tips of tegmina. Legs flattened; the tibiae, particularly the anterior pair, foliaceous. No supra-humeral horns. Tegmina broad, the cells reaching the margin, without a border; five apical cells and one discoidal cell.

The genus is native to the northern part of South America, all of the species having been described from Brazil, Venezuela and the Guianas. It contains at present nine species to which must be added the following:

***Stegaspis viridis* sp. nov.**

Green; punctured; prothorax subtriangular and much flattened; posterior process just reaching internal angle of tegmina; tegmina hyaline, slightly punctured at base; head subquadrangular, somewhat foliaceous; tibiae foliaceous.

Head more or less quadrate, brown, finely punctured, not pubescent, base smooth and arcuate; eyes not at all prominent as seen from the front, greenish and opaque; ocelli pearly, much farther from each other than from the eyes and situated well above an imaginary line drawn through the center of the eyes; clypeus small, longer than wide, smooth, lateral margins partly concealed by the overlapping edges of the adjacent genæ. Genæ very large, extended, projecting downward as far as the inferior margin of the labium, carrying out the general quadrate outline of the head, very rough with minute tubercles; antennae rather long, fine and bristle-like.

Pronotum roughly triangular, much flattened, projecting upward and forward above the head, brilliant green in color, becoming yellowish in cabinet specimens, finely punctured, the punctures smaller and closer together at the anterior end than at the posterior, a smooth yellowish disk just above and behind each eye; sides of pronotum bearing two or three irregular, wavy, slightly raised lines; median carina percurrent, very distinct on anterior margin, becoming more obsolete on dorsal margin, where the tectiform ridge of the pronotum itself is very sharp; humeral angles small, not prominent; posterior process heavy, blunt, triangular, projecting beyond the extremity of the abdomen and just reaching the internal angle of the tegmen.

Tegmina entirely hyaline; base finely punctate and greenish; apex broad and much rounded, the veins extending to the margins; veins broad, well-defined, greenish.

Abdomen very light green, segments faintly margined with darker; ovipositor more than half as long as ventral length of abdomen.

Undersurface of thorax yellowish; legs yellow-ferruginous, femora

